FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1845. [NO. 1458.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY.

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Important to Merchants.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber having taken Special Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of John McArn, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 27th May, 1845, a large portion of the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of a very unusually large

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Including this Spring's purchase, which will be sold fresh from the cases. This Stock is worthy the attention of Dealers from a distance.

Also, Horses, Mules, Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, &c.

Sale to take place at the Store lately occupied by the deceased, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., and continue from day to day until the stock is disposed of. A liberal credit will be given. Terms made known on the day of sale.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r.*
S. W. TILLINGHAST,
E. W. WILKINGS,
Auctioneers.

May 7, 1845. 57ts

House Servant for Sale.

A GIRL, aged 18, accustomed to house work, for sale. Apply at this office.

May 7.

DOCTOR CHAMPION'S

VEGETABLE

AGUE MEDICINE,

A SAFE and certain cure for Chills and Fever, in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

The increased demand for this medicine, is an evidence to the proprietor, that it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It is now in general use throughout all the Western and Southern States and Texas, and the demand for the medicine has so greatly increased, that the proprietor has not been able to fully supply many parts of the country during the last season. It may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day. Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills—twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of chills and fever.

The large amount of sales having reduced the price to *One Dollar per box.*

—ALSO—

A Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic PILLS, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsies, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitations of the Heart, Diarrhœa, Nervous Affections, Obstructed Menstruations, Dysentery or Flux, Heartburn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and ample testimonials of the efficacy of these medicines.

Letter from Sulphur Springs, Missouri.

STATE OF MISSOURI, Jefferson county, } September 23, 1843. }

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs P. O., would candidly state that the demand for your Ague, and also your Cathartic Pills, has been unprecedented. Many of the people in this vicinity have been compelled to send to St. Louis for them. It would be accommodating the people in this neighborhood as well as advancing your interest, to establish an agency at the Sulphur Springs Post Office without delay. Mr. A. J. Kendall, Postmaster at the Sulphur Springs, is a gentleman every way entitled to the confidence of the public, and would be willing to accept an agency to accommodate the people.

J. B. Frederitze,	David Knockland,
Henry Lauplin,	J. Burgess, Jr.
Philip Pipkin,	Skelton Richardson,
F. Waters,	John Richardson,
Wm. J. Barzee,	John Henry Nash,
L. S. Ingalls,	W. R. Robertson,
John G. Bomi,	B. Johnson,
John Byrd,	Thomas Moss,
John Ogle,	Silas Huskey.
H. D. P. Lucas,	

Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas W. Craven.

WALTON COUNTY, Georgia.

Dr. Champion—Sir: I took a tour through the lower part of Georgia, and was astonished at the success and popularity of your pills. In every place where they have been tried they have unparalleled fame, bearing off before them like a mighty flood, all opposition, and are hailed by thousands as the best remedy for the cure of Chills and Fevers.

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. CRAVEN.

SIMMS' FORT, La., Avoyelles Parish, } April 13, 1844. }

Dr. F. Champion—Dear Sir: I have disposed of all the pills left with me last Spring by your agent, and they have proved all that they are represented to be. Your money is ready, and subject to your order. I wish you to send me two hundred boxes of your Ague pills, and a suitable quantity of Anti-Bilious pills, at your lowest price. The season is advancing when they will be much needed, and I trust they will reach me in time.

Yours, B. B. SIMMS.

☞ The above valuable Medicine is for sale by the following Agents:—

J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson county.
A. JESSUP, Fayetteville.
S. J. HINSDALE, do.
J. W. WHITE, Elizabethtown.
T. S. MEMORY, Whiteville.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
D. P. McDONALD, Rockingham.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesborough.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw, S. C.

May 1, 1845. 57-4m

NEW

SUMMER GOODS.

J. D. WILLIAMS

WOULD wish the attention of the citizens of the town, and the public generally, to his NEW and general assortment of Seasonable

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

FOR LADIES' WEAR—Silks, white, black and fancy; Balzorines; Tarleton, different colors; Printed and Lace Lawns; Crape Lesses; Silk, Fillet, Crape Lesse and Muslin-de-Lain Scarfs; Muslin-de-Lain, Silk and Crape Lesse Shawls; fine Kid Gloves, assorted colors; very fine Silk ditto; Ribbons, richest styles; Bonnets, ditto; Hem-stitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Silk Under Shirts, ditto, ditto; Hair Cloth and Corded Shirts, superior quality; Linen Cambric; Edging and Footing; Laces and Insertings; French-worked Collars; Bishop Lawns; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; plain Plaid and Striped Cambric; Bombazine; Gymp and Gymp Cord; Victoria Girdles; Printed Muslins; Calico of all sorts; Ginghams, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—Snuff colored, green, invisible green, black and blue Broad Cloths, wool-dyed, wide and fine; black and fancy Cassimeres, with a great variety of Linen Goods for Coats and Pants; Damask, Silk, Plaid Silk and Satin Vestings; Suspenders; Gloves, assorted; a great variety of Hats for Summer; fine Calf and Morocco Boots and Shoes; Ladies Slippers and Ties; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades.

Also, a good assortment of GROCERIES.

April 19, 1845. 57tf

CARTHAGE

MALE & FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE present Session of this Institution will close with a Public Examination of the Students on Friday the 6th of June. The next Session will commence on Monday the 7th of July.

A. C. McNEILL, *Principal.*

Carthage, May 2, 1845. 57-4w

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia in part, the following

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

Cambrics, Muslins, plaid Silks, Lawns, Irish and Bro. Linens, Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown Hose and ¾ Hose, purple, black and fancy colored Victoria Prints, Gambroons, Nankins, Marseilles, Silk, and black Satin Vestings, fine, plain, and fig'd Silk Cravats, Suspenders, superior Needles and Pins, black, blue, green, and invisible green Cloths, plain and fancy seasonable Cassimeres, fashionable Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, some very fine.

50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira and Java,
8 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars.
10 do. Molasses,
300 sacks Salt,
5 tons Swedes Iron, &c. &c.

Together with HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CROCKERY; with fine LIQUORS and WINES, of every description.

We are confident that the qualities of the Goods will please, and are determined that the prices shall be satisfactory to those who call.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 15, 1845. 54tf

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.

Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.

Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.

Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.

Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

D. McLAURIN

HAVING associated with him his brother, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of D. & W. McLAURIN.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.
WILLIAM McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1845. 50tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

To Southern Physicians.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson's PRACTICE, a new work, by the distinguished Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston. 2 vols. Price $6.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

April 14.

LAFAYETTE LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS J. MIMS,

Agent of the Lafayette Livery Stables,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has a supply of excellent Saddle and Harness Horses to HIRE; also two Sulkeys, one Buggy, and will in a few days have two more splendid Buggies to hire, on the following terms:—

For Horse, per day,	$1 00
Buggy, " "	75
Sulkey, " "	50
Horse and Buggy, (or Sulkey,)	1 50

Horses will be boarded on the following terms:—

Board, per day,	$0 50
" " week,	3 00
" " month,	10 00
" " year,	125 00

A two horse Carriage kept for the accommodation of those who may want passage to any place off of the regular Stage lines.

The Subscriber's experience in the above business, together with his complete stock of Horses and Vehicles, will enable him to give full satisfaction to all his patrons.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances will be attended to, if left at the Lafayette Hotel.

T. J. MIMS, *Ag't.*

April 8, 1845. 53tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, corner of Adam street and the road, now occupied by James Dodd,—a desirable situation for a Summer or Winter residence. It will be sold on time if desired, for Note at Bank. For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN EVANS.

March 28, 1845. 52-3m

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Erasmus Love, *vs.* Richmond Love, Executor of William Love, dec'd; Walter F. Leak and Mary his wife; William L. Cole, and Ann Jennings.

ORIGINAL BILL.

THIS cause having been transmitted to the Supreme Court, by consent of parties, for trial, and the said Court having ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the parties, at such time as the Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County shall appoint, shall have all the Slaves which may be in their possession or under their control, of the original stock or the issue of such original stock, as was bequeathed by William Love, Sen., dec'd, to his widow for life, &c., (except the Slaves divided in 1811, with their issue,) before the said Clerk and Master, at the Court House in Rockingham, and that the said Clerk and Master do divide the said Slaves, &c., and that the parties shall account before him for the hires and profits of the said Slaves since the death of Mary Love, deceased, by them respectively had and received.

The said parties are hereby notified to have the said Slaves, with their increase, before the said Clerk and Master of Richmond county, for such division and to account for the hires and profits of the same as aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on Monday the 2d day of June next.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

53-6w] JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

·FRESH *Spring Goods.*

THE Subscriber has received his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, embracing his *usual variety* of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.,

Which he is disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for *Cash* or good notes.

E. J. LILLY.

April 22, 1845. 55-8w

JOHNSTON'S Agricultural Chemistry; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebig; Barnes' Notes on the Gospel: with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

April 21, 1845.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are Balzorines, Batriste, French Lawn, printed Muslins and Jaconets, 1548 pieces Calicoes, 192 pieces Irish Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths and Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, black and col'd Silks, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cambric and Bobinet Lace and Edging, superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Nankins, Kip-skin Slippers, 6-4 to 3-4 bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Boots, Shoes, &c. All of which being purchased for cash by the Package at public and private sale, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 29, 1845. 52-tf

Fire Proof and Damp Proof

SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES are a perfect non-conductor of heat, and cannot be destroyed nor their contents injured by fire, as numerous trials have proved; and are also proof against burglars, being secured by the most celebrated Patent Locks now in use. And all Safes having the Subscriber's name upon them as the manufacturer, are warranted dry and free from mould, (the only objection to those first made by Wilder.)

One of the above Safes can be seen at the Counting Room of E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

SILAS C. HERRING,
Owner of the Patent, and Manufacturer,
No. 139 Water street, New York.

N. B. One of the above mentioned Safes was in the Tribune Buildings in New York, which were burnt on the night of the 5th Feb'y 1845, and remained in the burning ruins thirty-six hours, and when dug out was found to be red hot on the outside. The New York Tribune of the 7th Feb'y, speaking of this Safe, says: "The contents were found to be in a good state of preservation. The cash in Bank bills and the papers are as good as new. The Safe is a *Salamander*, manufactured by Mr. Herring, 139 Water street. It was found surrounded by burning timbers, and had evidently been exposed to the severest action of the fire. We do not see how any Safe could acquire a better certificate of character.

New York, April 4, 1845. 56-14wpd

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will commence on the 1st of March. The Scholastic year, as heretofore announced, consists of nine months, from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, being two Sessions of 4½ months each. The next *Quarter*, however, will extend to the 15th May—and after that time Pupils may be entered for any portion of the remaining *Quarter*, as may be convenient.

February 25, 1845. 47-tf

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

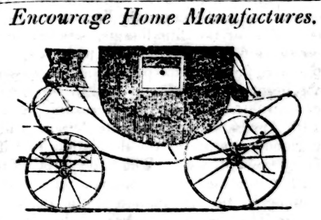
15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 4, 1845. 48tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh Supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the new Brick Store, (on the North side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son,) an entirely

New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of blue, wool-dyed black, and invisible green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Merino ditto; Summer Cloths; Drap-de-te; Gambroons; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Brown Linens and Drillings; Irish Linen; a large and handsome assortment of Prints; Printed Muslins and Lawns; Balzorines; Lupinas; Victorias; black and figured Silks; Bishop Lawns; Jaconet, Swiss, Plaid, and Book Muslins; Fancy Silk Shawls and Points; Silk and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Hose; Gymps and Gymp Cords; Cords and Tassels; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Bed Ticks; Stocks and Cravats; Linen Bosoms and Collars.

Also, a good assortment of Fur, Wool, and Palm Leaf HATS; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Shoes, Buttons and Combs, &c.

These Goods were selected with great care by the Subscriber, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the Stock.

HENRY LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1845. 54-8w

NEW GOODS.

WE have received our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 28, 1845. 56-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call and make payment.

C. LUTTERLOH.

April 28, 1845. 56-3w

Taken Up,

AND entered on the Stray Book of Anson County, on the 15th of March last, by J. W. Morris, a bright sorrel MARE, with a star in the forehead, with long mane and tail, and shod all round. No other particular mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, according to law.

J. D. SMITH, *Ranger.*

April 15, 1845. 56-3w

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES,

FOR MAY, 1845.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 21 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 24, 1845.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000
1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,017, 100 of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

30,000 CAPITAL.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 22 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 31, 1845.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,747, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

April 25, 1845. 56-4dpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Enoch H. Davis *vs.* Parsons Davis.

Original Attachment,—Returned to Court "No goods."

Eli Davis summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Parsons Davis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Parsons Davis to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead to issue, or Judgment will be entered pro confesso, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 56-6w

Books, Music, Quills, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, Alexander's Bible Dictionary; D'Aubigne's Reformation; Pilgrim's Progress, fine copy; Etiquette for Ladies; Ditto for Gentlemen; Becklard's Physiology; cheap Quills; a small lot of new Music; School Books, Blank Books, &c.

Jan'y 14. E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

There is a pleasure, during the present triumph of proscriptive principles and practices, in turning back our thoughts to days of old, when such principles and practices were utterly unknown in this Government. Does not the following letter, from one of the Fathers of the Republican party, to the venerable head of a Bureau, (now no more,) which has just fallen into our hands, look at the present day more like the dream of a philanthropist than what it is, an emblem of honor and patriotism, as understood and practised among us only thirty years ago?

National Intelligencer.

Dear Sir: The Secretary of the Treasury having thought it inexpedient to employ Mr. —— any longer in his office, I beg leave to recommend him to you, and to request that, so long as he shall continue to deserve it by his attention and industry, he may be employed in such manner as that his compensation should not be lessened. He has to support a bedridden wife and some debts to pay, which makes that subject somewhat important to him. I apply to you, having experienced your uniform disposition to oblige me, and from my knowledge of your general benevolence. And I make the request with some confidence, because, having never removed any clerk but for misbehavior, having always considered them as placed by Providence under my care, and having always endeavored to the best of my knowledge to apportion their compensation according to their merits and on principles of strict justice, I think that I have acquired some claim to ask that the only personal friend whom, during an administration of twelve years, I placed in an humble situation in the office, should not be discarded without cause.

I pray you to accept the assurance of the respectful consideration with which I have the honor to be dear sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Mr. NOURSE.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

DEPENDENCE UPON THE NORTH.

We know not when we have seen a more thorough exposure of the dependent condition of the South upon the productions of the Northern States, than is to be found in the following article from the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*.

Messrs. Editors:—I see that somebody is about to build a brick house on Broad-street, in Ward No. 2. Let me take the liberty of saying to the contractor, whoever he is, that he can obtain sawed laths in Charleston, (some of which will be used by a gentleman of my acquaintance, in Hamburg, this summer,) brought from the North. This kind of laths, I suppose, are preferred because they present an even surface, and probably because more of them can be put up in the day than the split ones, such as are generally used. Now I suggest, as time is money, would it not be a saving in the beginning, to all those who intend building this summer, to order sawed laths from Maine, instead of waiting to have them split from the crooked, knotty, short leaf pine, which are here and there found in this section. There has been a mistake about this article somewhere, or we would have had sawed laths in use with us long ago. But I, for one, do not feel disposed to attribute this slight neglect to bad feelings, or a want of disposition on the part of our friends to help us in any thing that required the least effort of mind or body, but to ignorance of the true character of our forests, and also the difficulties we have to contend with in getting anything to market. They have no doubt been under the impression that our city was located near a ridge abounding in that most majestic tree, "the pride of our wood," the long leaf pine, and between a navigable river and a rail-road. You may rely upon it, that this false conception of our situation and corporate geography has operated to prevent the general use and diffusion of sawed laths in our midst. But then again, when I reflect that we literally *live* and *move* and have our *existence*, as a people, on the labor, ingenuity, skill and enterprise of others, I am curious to know of some of the old citizens of this place, if sawed laths were not used here when building was fashionable? If they have forgotten, a few yards of plastering taken off a partition wall will settle the doubt—I think it must be so—such an oversight is not in keeping with the kindness of our Northern friends. They build our houses, they adorn them with furniture, and supply them with every comfort and convenience of which we have never conjectured. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness from head to foot, with hats and shoes, coats and shirts—we eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, codfish, potatoes, pickles, pork and onions—we feed our cattle with their hay, drive their horses, in their harness, to their carriages, with their whips. We walk with their sticks, ride on their saddles, write on their paper, wash with their soap, scrub with their brushes, sweep with their brooms, milk in their pails, cook in their pots, strike with their hammers, blow with their bellows, cut with their axes, sow with their seed, reap with their hooks, pull with their leather, whitewash with their lime, paint with their paint, march by their tunes, read by their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their segars—and last and best of all these blessings, we marry their pretty girls, who make the best of wives.

You will be ready to cry out, "hold, enough!" I will; but this is not the half we receive from the bountiful hands of those who have ever anticipated our wants, and taken care of us in our destitute and needy circumstances. I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, to say whether we have not cause to be grateful, that we have been constantly surrounded by such liberal benefactors, and that a kind Providence has cast our lots in a land where we have nothing to do, but to plant cotton, and live by *buying* everything else we want. It is all gammon, when we hear these politicians and stump orators abuse the South as being depressed and used up. It's all a mistake; we are the happiest, freest, most auniable and comfortable people in the universe. But I must mention an evil we cannot conquer, it will predominate in spite of all opposition—it is a rare sort of energy—we labor hard, sir, in one particular way. To rid ourselves of what little money we make by cotton, requires a continued effort, and one which is very relaxing in its effects. Would it then be asking too much of those who have hitherto guarded our interest, to invent for our accommodation a machine that will spare us the trouble and labor of putting our hands in our pockets. The sweat is pouring off some of us now from this sort of exertion, and unless such a labor-saving machine, as I have above described, be soon applied to our feeble condition, we will inevitably sink—socially, physically and politically—and no mistake—that's all.

OBSERVER.

EDITORS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—There will be no less than four members of the Editorial corps in the Virginia Legislature next winter. One in the Senate and three in the lower house. Jon. S. Gallaher in the former, and Messrs. Toler of the Lynchburg Virginian, Syme of the Petersburg Intelligencer, and C. C. McIntyre of the Washingtonian, Leesburg, in the latter. All Whigs.

He must have been an acute observer and profound thinker who first exclaimed, "How many fond mothers and frugal house-wives keep their pretty daughters and their preserves for some extra occasion—some 'big bug' or other—till both *sour*."

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road has ceased operations for want of funds.—The Norfolk papers recommend it as a great speculation to capitalists.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A GLANCE AT OUR "HOME" DEPARTMENT.

If we consider the individual wise and prudent who every now and then pauses in his career to examine his social, worldly, and moral condition, and, to use a mercantile phrase, take a "*stock account*" of his business capital, his social propensities, and his moral habits, it must be equally proper in a nation to take occasional views of its position, in order that it may improve hitherto neglected advantages, remedy errors and deficiencies, eradicate the wrong which may unnoticed have crept into its policy, and lend a helping hand to the spontaneous good which may be struggling into existence. A few words, then, as to our national position in these respects.

One peculiar advantage in our position as a nation is the vast extent of our hitherto uncultivated soil, and the generous return which a very large proportion of our land, when cultivated, makes to the industry and the skill of the cultivator. With respect to *Bread Stuffs*, it is evident that the amount of their produce will be bounded by the demand for home consumption and for such additional quantity as can be disposed of advantageously to other countries. We, on an average, raise at least an adequate amount for these purposes. No more land, therefore, is wanted for their growth at present. Of *Cotton, Rice*, and *Tobacco* we probably raise as much as we need for home consumption and can dispose of abroad. The same may be said of land cultivated for *Hay* and other winter food for cattle, of pasture land for cattle, and of land for gardens, orchards, and nurseries.

The demand both at home and abroad for our *Sugar* is increasing, and probably will increase; but the land adapted to the growth of the sugar cane is found only within a limited portion of the Union. We have imported annually of *Hemp*, upon an average of five years, 3 400 tons, at a cost of $185,000; and we have, during the same period imported an annual amount of $1,350 000 of articles manufactured from hemp, much of which we might produce at home, and thus bring into profitable cultivation considerable tracts of our unimproved land by the growth of the raw material. The same, to a considerable extent, may be said of *Flax*, and *Silk*, and *Wool*, attention to the manufacture of which would increase the demand for the raw materials and cause the employment of more land in the production of them.

There are a great number of valuable products which we have hitherto not attended to, for which we pay large amounts annually, which we might raise from our own soil, not only for home consumption but for exportation, and thus encourage domestic industry and skill, and develop the resources of our country.

Dyer's Madder is one of these articles.—Our printed documents give us no information respecting the amount of madder which is imported. Mr. Ellsworth estimates the amount "at 5,000 tons, which, at the low price of ten cents per pound, makes the sum of one million of dollars paid annually to foreign countries for an article that can be produced as good and cheap at home."—(See page 311 of the last Patent Office Report.) An acre of land will produce from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds weight of madder; thus employment might be given for four thousand acres of our uncultivated territory and for a large amount of our labor and capital, even to supply our home consumption.

Indigo is another article which might be advantageously cultivated. Our annual importations are about 530 tons, costing nearly $1,000,000. Mr. Ellsworth says, "indigo was formerly an article of export from the United States," and adds, that "it is a crop to which the attention of portions of the Southern country may yet be profitably directed, as it formerly was, from the overproduction of cotton." There is no doubt that *Woad*, *Sumach*, and other plants used as mordants and dyes, might be successfully and profitably cultivated in various parts of the United States. We have seen it stated that the "*ripe seeds of the Okra plant burnt and used as coffee, cannot be distinguished therefrom*, and that many persons of the most fastidious tastes have not been able to distinguish it from the best Java." Now, if there be even any approximation to this assertion, we have an abundant source of employment for much of our uncultivated land, for our annual importation of coffee is more than one hundred and ten millions of pounds weight, costing us from eight millions to ten millions of dollars. The *Okra* plant is very easily cultivated, and is adapted to the soil and climate of a great portion of the Union.

We will mention only one other subject in connexion with this branch of our inquiry, and that is the introduction of the *Alpaca* or *Peruvian Sheep* into the mountains and highlands of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. This subject has been already discussed in the American Farmer and alluded to in Mr. Ellsworth's report, and appears to be very deserving of our attention. The wool of the Alpaca enters largely into British manufactures; more than two millions of pounds weight were imported into Great Britain in 1843, and it is calculated that more than twelve millions of pounds have been used since its first introduction in 1832. The animal has been introduced into Scotland, and Mr. Stirling, of Glasgow, who is well qualified to speak upon this subject, says: "I can have no doubt that when the subject is better understood, the animal itself better known, and a more expeditious mode contrived to bring them into Britain, *we shall have thousands of them*. When known, their docility, their temperate habits, their hardness, and, I may add, their easy keep, will bring them into general notice. I can answer, without the fear of being contradicted, that they will thrive and breed in Scotland equal, if not superior, to our native black-faced sheep."

The American Farmer says: "There are millions of acres of land in our vast territory which are not now producing a dollar a year to their proprietors, that might be converted into Alpaca pastures, and thus be rendered sources of great profit. In Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, there are mountains and highlands enough, if converted into walks for the sheep of the Andes, as would in a very few years add a million to the annual income of those States." It has been calculated that the Alpaca could be delivered at the Atlantic ports of the United States for (at the most) twenty-five dollars each; its food would literally cost nothing, as it feeds best on the coarse herbage of mountain pastures, on such herbage as scarcely any other animals could subsist upon. It might be desirable when a flock was imported that they should be accompanied by and receive the care and attention of a native shepherd, which would, of course, somewhat increase the expense attending them. The wool of the Alpaca averages about ten pounds weight in the Andes, but the climate of Scotland or the food which they get there has not only rendered their wool finer and softer, but has increased the quantity in some cases to seventeen pounds, and this wool is worth from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per pound, or from 37½ to 56 cents. The Alpaca lives for about twelve years without experiencing any material deterioration in the quality or quantity of its fleece. We see no reason why the Alpaca could not be successfully naturalized in the United States, seeing that it has been in Scotland. "A few years ago the kangaroo was the only quadruped in Australia," says the British Cultivator, "and yet, notwithstanding its many peculiarities of climate, that country is now thickly peopled with our sheep and oxen." Is not this subject deserving the attention of our citizens?

But the surface of our wide and various territory does not alone furnish objects worthy attention. The rich mineral and metallic stores which the teeming earth holds in its capacious bosom are every day becoming better known to us though the geological surveys which have been so patriotically undertaken by several of the States, and by the general spirit of inquiry and investigation which is prevalent among our scientific men. The salt, the coal, the iron, the lead, and the copper alone form an element of our greatness, the importance and extent of which cannot at present be appreciated, and the due development of these five articles would furnish employment for a hundred fold the labor and capital at present employed upon them. We need not import a dollar's worth of any of these articles in their crude or raw state, or incipient form of manufacture, and yet the annual statement from the Treasury Department shows that, from 1839 to 1843, inclusive, we imported an annual amount of more than $2,700,000 in copper, (partly in sheets for sheating,) coal, and salt! Our importation of pig, bar, and scrap iron, during these five years, has been to an amount of more than $3,500,000 annually, and of iron, steel, and copper manufactured goods we have imported more than $4,200,000 worth annually. Cannot the necessity for our continuing to do so be remedied, or at least greatly diminished, by a reasonable attention to the development of our own resources? Again, we are told in the last number of Silliman's scientific Journal, that there are *Zinc* mines in New Jersey, and *Tin* ore in New Hampshire; let us hope the time is approaching when we shall cease to send $90,000 annually to foreign countries to purchase the former, and more than $1,200,000 annually for our supply of the latter. Many other articles in this class might be pointed out, each deserving the attention of every friend to his country's best interests, each adding to her wealth and independence, and each promoting the prosperity and well-being of her citizens.

Again, look at the roads to construct, the canals to excavate, the bridges to build, the morasses to drain, the rivers to clear of obstructions, the harbors to improve, and the defences and protections to erect; all so necessary to aid the country in its social and commercial intercourse, and to assist its onward march. What the General or the State Governments will not, or cannot execute of these, individuals either separately or combined should dedicate their exertions to accomplish.

But let us rise to still higher objects than these; to objects of a moral, a social, and a philanthropic description. Is the country sufficiently stocked with hospitals for the destitute and needy sick, with asylums for the pauper insane, with schools for the children of the poor, with jails for the safe custody of those who break the laws, and with penitentiaries for those whom justice, while it punishes, seeks to amend and reform? Here are objects enough worthy the attention of every patriotic legislator, every benevolent individual, and we should not halt in our course nor abate in our zeal until they are all fully accomplished.

Once more, are literature, science, and art patronised as they ought to be among us? Are the rich products of mind fostered and encouraged? Whilst we are protecting domestic industry, are we protecting and encouraging domestic intellect? We are busily employed developing the stores of our forests, our mines, and our quarries; are we doing all we can to develop our rich stores of native thought, feeling, and genius? We facilitate intercourse between our cities and States by railroads and canals, and communicate intelligence with the lightning's speed; are we facilitating the extension and the transmission of knowledge, by the establishment of libraries and scientific institutions? We do not think it presumptuous to answer all these questions, at least to a considerable extent, in the affirmative, but we feel that much more is necessary to be done to satisfy the just demands which science and literature have upon us as a nation.

Perhaps Locofocoism never better illustrated itself than in a recent case in Connecticut. It occurred in this wise: Mr. Giles Ellsworth, of Windsor, was the Locofoco candidate for State Senator in the Third District, and the Hon. Richard Bacon, of Simbury, was the Whig candidate who opposed him. The latter gentleman was urged to preside at the electors' meeting in his town, but declined on the ground that he was himself a candidate; but, in Windsor, Mr. Ellsworth was chosen presiding officer, and accepted the place. In that town Mr. Bacon received 205 votes and is legally elected in the district by a plurality of 140; but Ellsworth, the presiding officer at Windsor, though he carefully returned the votes for himself, *omitted altogether the return of the* 205 *votes for Mr. Bacon, and he* (*Ellsworth*) *is declared officially elected*. This is precisely the case as stated in the Hartford Courant.

Great Trotting.—Gen. Dunham's mare, of Albany, on Monday trotted, over the Bull's Head Course near that City, *One hundred and One Miles in nine hours and forty-eight minutes*, or from 6 A. M. to 12 minutes before 4. She was to trot 100 miles in 10 hours, and she trotted a mile over in 12 minutes short of the time, doing the last mile in 4 minutes, and appearing as fresh as if nothing had happened.—*Albany Argus.*

Wonders of the Iron Manufactory.—The amount of iron annually produced in the U. States is 300,000 tons, all of which and much more is consumed in this country. The amount of nails alone is supposed to be fifty thousand tons. Forty thousand casks (or four million pounds) are annually made by the Boston Company on the mill-dam. If we suppose that the nails will average one hundred and sixty to a pound, the number here produced each working day would be nearly two millions. This is supposed to be but the twenty-fifth part of the nail manufacture of the United States. It seems incredible that about fifty millions of nails are made, bought, sold, and used every day in the United States, yet such seems to be the fact.

CORRECTION.

The President's Oath.—London Punch says:—"It is not generally known—and the touching circumstance ought to be published to the world—that the Bible on which Mr. Polk took the Presidentisl oath, was very handsomely bound for the purpose, in the skin of a negro."

This is a mistake; it is bound in British calf and was taken from one of Punch's relatives, young John Bull, at the battle of New Orleans.—*Madisonian.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the schr. Yucatan, from Vera Cruz, we have dates from that place to the 21st ultimo, and from the city of Mexico to the 17th.

Gen. Almonte arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. in the Anahuac, from N. York. He will probably meet Mr. Shannon on his route to the capitol, as the latter gentleman was on his way down to the coast, to embark for the United States.

Santa Anna was still at Perote; and little further progress had been made on his trial.

There were four U. S. vessels of war lying at Sacrificios, the names of which are not given, but they are no doubt the squadron consisting of the Potomac, Falmouth, Fairfield and Somers. There were besides these, one French, one British, and two Spanish vessels of war lying there when the Yucatan left.

The joint committee of the Mexican Congress, to which had been referred the subject of Texas, reported at length on the 7th ult. The New Orleans Bee gives a translation of the conclusion of the report, which it says is filled "with the usual characteristics of Mexican verbosity, prolixity, and bombast."

The report recommends two projects, which the Bee thus describes:

The first is preceded by a preamble, declaring that, whereas, the United States have resolved to annex the territory of Texas; and, whereas, such a mode of appropriating foreign territory to which other nations lay claim, is a monstrous innovation upon the peace of the world and the sovereignty of other powers; and whereas, this act had been long in preparation, even while the United States were professing peace and friendship for Mexico, and while the latter respected and observed scrupulously the terms of existing treaties between the two countries; and whereas, the said annexation is a violation of every conservative principle of society, an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and menaces her independence and political existence; therefore, the Congress of the Mexican Republic solemnly declare, that the law of the U. States for the annexation of Texas to the American Union, in no respect impairs the rights which Mexico possesses, and will maintain, to that department.

Furthermore, that the United States having disregarded the principles upon which are based treaties of amity, commerce and navigation, and more especially of boundary, Congress considers them violated by the United States.

And finally, that the unjust usurpation of which it is sought to make Mexico the victim, makes it her duty to take up arms in her defence, to oppose such usurpation, and with the full and rightful determination to use all her resources and power to prevent the annexation decreed by the United States.

The second project, consists of four articles, as follows:

First—The Mexican nation calls upon her sons to defend their national independence, threatened by the usurpation of the territory of Texas, which is sought to be consummated by a decree passed by Congress and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

Second—Therefore the Government will consider itself at liberty (*proder poner*) to call forth its entire, permanent and active military force, agreeably to the authority given to it by existing laws.

Third—For the preservation of public order, and the maintenance of her institutions, and if necessary, as a reserve for the army, the Government, in virtue of the power granted to it on the 8th of December, 1844, may levy the troops to which said decree refers, under the name of defenders of independence and the laws.

Fourth—With a view to the efficient maintenance of the rights of the republic, the Government is authorized to procure all extraordinary resources which may be deemed necessary, making known to Congress the necessary steps to be taken, conformably to the constitution.

We do not find any account of any action by the Mexican Congress on the foregoing projects. They have been laid before that body, and that is all we learn respecting them.

The N. O. Republican states, on the authority of a gentleman who left Matamoras about the 24th ultimo, that news had been received there that the Mexican Congress were considering a bill to close the ports of that country against all American vessels.

"As it was known (says the Republican) that a large majority of the Congress was in favor of the hostile measures towards this country, it is presumed that the bill has ere this become a law, if it has not already gone into operation. Troops were sent to the mouths of the Brasos, Santiago, and del Norte, under the direction of Gen. Arista, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern forces. About 2,500 troops were stated to be at Monterey. It is possible this news may be unfounded; for, in the present precarious state of our relations with Mexico, rumor stalks abroad in a thousand shapes, ringing alarms with a thousand tongues."

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE AT MEXICO.

Our readers doubtless remember the details we published a few days since of a frightfully destructive earthquake which was experienced at Mexico on the 7th April. We have now to add a repetition of this awful disaster in the capital on the 10th April. Our examination of the papers has failed to enable us to discover many details of the amount of ruin and desolation occasioned by this convulsion, but from the fact that the journals unite in describing its effects as terrific, we presume the destruction must have been great. The *Diario* of the 11th states that the earthquake occurred about 10 o'clock A. M., and lasted forty seconds; that it overthrew many new buildings and many others that had escaped the former visitation; that most of the inhabitants, stricken with terror, left their houses and took refuge in the open fields and the public squares, passing the night without shelter and in the utmost consternation. The "Veracruzano" of the 14th April states that private letters furnish a gloomy picture of the desolation that has fallen upon Mexico. The "Hesperia" of the 12th states that the earthquake of the 10th completed the destruction of the cupola of Santa Theresa, and increased the damage done to the churches of Santo Domingo and San Francisco. But for the shortness of its duration, the entire city would have been laid in ruins. Mexico did not suffer alone. The shock was felt in a number of towns and villages within a radius of several hundred miles. At Puebla the earthquake was experienced on the 7th, about 4 o'clock P. M., but its effects were comparatively slight. Several churches were injured, and many private edifices were greatly damaged though none were absolutely destroyed. At Acuartillo and Toluca the effects of the shock were more considerable. At Gaudalajara, Morelia, and Vera Cruz, the earthquake was experienced both on the 7th and 10th, but on neither occasion was the injury very serious.

New Orleans Bee.

The Oregon.—It will gratify the country to learn, as we do, from the Washington Union, that "the Executive of the United States has no intention of closing the door of any negotiation with Great Britain upon the Oregon question," and that the negotiation is still going on.

NEWBERN, MAY 3.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!!

On Friday morning the 2d inst., our citizens were aroused about 4 o'clock, by the alarm bells and the cry of Fire! With great haste we repaired to the point designated as the scene of its ravages, and found that fire had been communicated to the small ware house of Capt. G. G. Smith, on the New County Wharf. Such was the alarm and trepidation of the citizens, without any efficient organization for the suppression of fire, that all the efforts to stay the progress of the devouring flame for a time seemed perfectly powerless. On it raged, communicating to the adjoining buildings so rapidly that in 20 minutes, perhaps, the large ware house of Capt. Smith, and Mr. Van Bokkelen's store, were wrapped in fire. Soon it swept on in almost every direction, consuming every house and tenement on the New County Wharf; among them were Mrs. Elizabeth Daves' and Capt. Smith's fine brick dwellings, besides a number of stores and other buildings. The progress of the fire Eastward, by great effort, was arrested at Mr. Van Bokkelen's dwelling and ware house, attached to the Devereux buildings, but it continued to rage Northward, crossing East Front street, and consuming the house occupied by Mr. J. Cicero Justice, the brick dwelling belonging to the estate of Charles Shepard, deceased, occupied by Mr. Kornegay as a Hotel, and all the buildings on the East side of Middle street up to Rev. Mr. Hawks', and on the North side of South Front street to Mrs. Chadwick's, the building which was so miraculously preserved in the great April fire. At these two points the progress of the fire was arrested, when to our great joy, it was perceived the danger was over.

The loss of property is estimated at $50,000 including the value of the buildings, furniture and goods. Thus within about two years, Newbern has sustained a loss of property by this destructive agent of at least $300,000; which, while it is small in comparison with the losses of other towns, yet, falling upon many who were totally unable to bear the loss, most seriously affects the prospects of the town. In the two former cases of fire, they were evidently occasioned through negligence or carelessness, but in this instance, it was clearly the work of some base incendiary, originating either in the malice of the scoundrel or in the desire for plunder. We are glad to learn that our Commissioners have offered a reward for the detection of the villain.—*Newbernian.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM THE WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

It may gratify some of our readers to see a list of the names of those who have represented this district in the Congress of the United States from the time the State entered into the Union. We have, therefore, compiled one, which is hereto annexed, with the time of service of each Representative.

When North Carolina acceded to the Union in 1790, she was by the Constitution of the United States entitled to five Representatives, until an enumeration of the inhabitants should take place, when, in common with the other States, she was to have one Representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants. To choose the five the General Assembly divided the State into five districts, each one embracing two judicial districts. The Cape Fear Congressional division, the third, was formed of the Wilmington and Fayetteville judicial districts. We have not been able to ascertain what *counties* belonged to these two districts. To represent this third division, Timothy Bloodworth, of Wilmington, was chosen in February 1790; he served in the second and third sessions of the first Congress. In the second Congress, the division was represented by William B. Grove, of Fayetteville; whether Mr. Bloodworth declined, or was beaten by Mr. Grove, we are not informed. In 1792, after the first census had been taken, the General Assembly laid the State off into ten Congressional districts, that being the number of Representatives to which she was entitled according to the ratio of thirty thousand. The sixth, or Wilmington district, was composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, and Onslow. The county of Columbus was afterwards taken off from Bladen, and the seven counties continued to form the district until the last districting of the State under the census of 1840, when Robeson, Jones, and Lenoir, were added, and the district numbered the sixth, as it was originally. It was the fifth under the census of 1830.

REPRESENTATIVES.

		In.	Out.
Timothy Bloodworth,*	of New Hanover,	1790	'91
Wm. B. Grove,	of Cumberland,	'91	'93
James Gillespie,	of Bladen,	'93	'99
Wm. H. Hill,	of New Hanover,	'99	1803
James Gillespie,	of Bladen,	'03	'05
Thomas Kenan,	of Duplin,	'05	'11
Wm. R. King,†	of Sampson,	'11	'16
Charles Hooks,	of Duplin,	'16	'17
James Owen, (then	of Bladen,)	'17	'19
Charles Hooks,	of Duplin,	'19	'25
Gabriel Holmes,‡	of Sampson,	'25	'29
Edward B. Dudley,§	of New Hanover,	'29	'31
James J. McKay,	of Bladen,	'31	'45

It is observable that Bladen county has furnished Representatives for the district for *twenty-four* years of the fifty-three since its formation.

*Mr. Bloodworth was a member of the Congress of the Confederation in 1786 and '87. In 1795 he was elected U. S. Senator, and served a full term of six years.

William Hooper and Cornelius Harnett, both also of Wilmington, were members of the General Congress previous to the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the first from 1774 to '77, the last from '77 to '80.

†Now Minister from the United States to France.

‡Afterwards Governor, elected by the Legislature.

§Elected Governor by the people in 1836, the first under the new Constitution.

The great fire which destroyed so large a portion of Pittsburg is said to have been caused by the carelessness of a drunken washerwoman. The Pittsburg correspondent of the American Temperance Union states that the owner of the premises informed him that as she was washing on that windy day, she made a fire in an old unsafe wooden building, which previous accounts say was a rude structure put up to cover an icehouse, and the fire, driven by the wind, very soon enveloped in flames not only the frail and combustible shed in which it began, but also half the city.

OFFICIAL.—*From the Union.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Thomas M. Pettit, of Philadelphia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, vice Henry M. Watts, removed.

Henry Horn, Collector of Philadelphia, vice Calvin Blythe, removed.

Henry Welsh, Naval Officer, Philadelphia, vice Joel B. Sutherland, removed.

George F. Lehman, Deputy Postmaster, Philadelphia, vice —— Hoy, removed.

James A. Nichols, Collector at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in the place of Solomon Andrews, removed.

Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents, in place of Henry L. Ellsworth, resigned.

Otis N. Cole, Collector, &c., at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., vice John O. Dickey, removed.

Phineas W. Leland, Collector of Fall River, Mass., vice Charles J. Holmes, removed.

Edwin Wilbur, Collector of Newport, R. I., vice William Ennis, removed.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE SOMMERVILLE (TENN.) REPORTER.

SOMMERVILLE, April, 1845.

Messrs. Editors:—It is known to those acquainted with the part I have acted in the controversy now agitating the Methodist church, that the main ground of my opposition to its division was its tendency to produce a dissolution of the Union.

I have argued this point in an article devoted exclusively to its consideration. I determined, however, previous to the publication of this article, to procure the opinions of the leaders of the two great political parties. To this end I addressed Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay the following queries:

"Will the division of the Methodist Episcopal church into two separate organizations, (slavery being the cause of division, and the dividing line,) be likely to affect the civil connection between the slave and non-slaveholding States?

"If so, will it strengthen or weaken the bonds of their Union?"

Mr. Polk has not answered me, but it will be seen by the perusal of the following letter, that my views are endorsed by the great name of Henry Clay.—Will Methodist ministers or Southern Methodist editors, call the sage of Ashland "*too young*."

Respectfully, WM. A. BOOTH.

ASHLAND, April 7, 1845.

Dear Sir—Our mutual friend, Mr. Mitchell, of Frankfort, delivered to me the day before yesterday your letter, with several publications under your name, in regard to the unfortunate controversy which has arisen in the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, all of which I have attentively perused. You desire an expression of my opinion on certain inquiries communicated in your letter.

I have long entertained for that church sentiments of profound esteem and regard, and I have the happiness of numbering, among its members, some of the best friends I have in the world. I will add, with great truth, that I have witnessed with much satisfaction, the flourishing condition of the church, and the good sense and wisdom which have generally characterized the administration of its affairs, as far as I have observed it.

It was therefore with the deepest regret that I heard, in the course of the past year, of the danger of a division of the church, in consequence of a difference of opinion existing on the delicate and unhappy subject of slavery. A division, for such a cause, would be an event greatly to be deplored both on account of the church itself and its political tendency. Indeed, scarcely any public occurrence has happened, for a long time, that gave me so much real concern and pain as the menaced seperation of the church, by a line, throwing all the free States on one side, and all the slave States on the other.

I will not say that such a separation would necessarily produce a dissolution of the political union of these States, but the example would be fraught with imminent danger, and, in co-operation with other causes unfortunately existing, its tendency on the stability of the confederacy would be perilous and alarming.

Entertaining these views, it would afford me the highest satisfaction to hear of an adjustment of the controversy, a reconciliation between the opposing parties in the church, and the preservation of its unity.

I limit myself to the political aspect of the subject, without expressing any opinion on either of the plans of compromise and settlement which have been published, which I could not do without exposing myself to improper imputations.

With fervent hopes and wishes that some arrangement of the difficulty may be devised and agreed upon, which shall preserve the church in union and harmony.

I am, respectfully, your ob't servant.

DR. W. A. BOOTH. HENRY CLAY.

The Washington Spectator states, from the highest authority, that the contracts for carrying the mail in New York and the New England States, will be probably about two hundred thousand dollars less under the present letting, than what it was carried for before. This indicates a vast saving to the Government for mail service, under the operations of the new law.

We are informed that the reduced price at which the new contracts have been made is occasioned by the contractors being allowed to transport the mail on horseback, or by any other means they choose, under the new Postage law. Under the existing laws, all the mails upon the principal routes are required to be carried in stage coaches. It adds, to be sure, something to the expense of the mail service, but it affords greater security to the mails, and contributes largely to the public convenience, by securing the regular running of stage coaches in every direction throughout the country. The new arrangement is, therefore, after all, of questionable utility. The mails being more exposed to depredations and to injury from the weather, whilst the public are deprived of the existing travelling convenience. Even in Maryland, it is believed by some, that the travelling alone will not support a single one of the several public stage establishments now in existence, except only that running from Cumberland to Wheeling. But we shall see.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Railroad Facilities.—Hon. William Jackson, for several years a Director in the Worcester and Western Railroads, says that very many of the soundest and clearest-headed men in Boston, fully believe that the net gain of property in the city attributable solely to railroad instrumentality, amounts to more than the entire cost of all these roads.

Relative to the cost of transportation on railroads, the same gentleman makes some interesting calculations. He says one locomotive will do the work every day of 668 horses; and it does this work with the aid of only four men; whereas with four horse teams doing the same transportation, would be required 167 men.

The interest on the cost of the locomotive, amount expended for its repairs, wages of the four men, with wood and oil, show the annual expense of maintaining this team to be about $11,000. Similar items in relation to the horse teams will show an annual aggregate expense of about $120,000.

The Crazy Man, who went into the White House, at Washington, with two loaves of bread in his hand, (the Phil. Gazette suggests,) was voted insane, inasmuch as people go thither *for* "loaves," and not with them. Another paper says, that having the *loaves*, he went there to get the *fishes*.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Neither gratitude nor good faith, it would seem, is to be looked for amongst politicians. Transactions in politics, to be at all safe, will have to be done on business principles.

A correspondence bearing the name of "William Faulkner, News office, Norwich, Conn.," on the one part, and "David Mallory, Esq. postmaster at Lower Mystic," on the other, illustrates the necessity to which we refer. Mr. Faulkner, who appears to have been a sort of broker in the office-seeking line, claims to have put into the responsible station of Postmaster at Lower Mystic the aforesaid David Mallory, and as a small return for such a valuable service, he expects Mr. Mallory to take at least six of his papers and pay for them in advance. The newly made Postmaster does not take his line of his papers; but with most stupid simplicity he replies that he already subscribes to a daily—and, wishing to cover the whole ground for his neighbors and himself, he adds "there *is none that wants* to take the paper."

Here was gratitude! here was good faith! In a civilized land, enjoying the blessings of democracy, what a state of society did this exhibit! Mr. Faulkner felt the outrage; he felt it sensitively—felt it as a man and as a democrat, to say nothing of his feelings as an editor. The idea was plainly insinuated by this contumacious postmaster that offices were not the property of the party, to be sold for as other property which a man might want. He was evidently so puffed up with self-conceit as to suppose that a place of honor and emolument was given to him because of his worth and fitness for it—a ridiculous notion which he ought to have been ashamed of.

Mr. Faulkner replies with dignity. A man of his importance, who could control the disposal of offices, who could *make* such things as postmasters, would of course reply with dignity. He had nourished this man, not in his own bosom indeed, but in the bosom of the Government, which to a public spirited individual was pretty nearly the same thing. And what was the return! INGRATITUDE, thy name is D. Mallory!

But Mr. Faulkner is calm; of his dignity we have spoken already. Yet, with calmness and dignity, Mr. F. is not without severity. In behalf of his party he doubles his fist, it his duty to be severe. What would become of organization, discipline, system—what motives and stimulants to patriotism would remain—what, in short, would be the value of democratic principles, if the conduct of this postmaster was to be tolerated? Mr. F. uses these words:

"*Sir:*—If there is any *one* MEAN act, which of all others, I detest, it is *ingratitude*. The letter which I received from you a few days since, declining to patronize my press to the amount of a half dozen papers, you may depend will be carefully preserved, and, at the proper time, used as evidence of your lack of honor, morally as well as politically. I have in my part left my family and my business, and proceeded to Washington for you, as well as others, by faithfully advocating your appointment as postmaster, succeeded in obtaining it."

"But what return do I get? My papers are thrown back in my face, and a letter, insulting in its tone, sent to me directing them discontinued. You say (it is true) that you cannot get subscribers for them. Well, supposing you cannot, would it be a very learning matter for you, an office-holder, to owe so much for Democracy in the way of circulating democratic newspapers as would draw from you twenty-nine dollars a year!"

Mr. Faulkner says more than this. Leaving aside the tone of an injured man, indignant at a gross affront upon his feelings, he adopts the language of one who knows his power, and who is determined that it shall not be slighted with impunity. He continues:

"Now, sir, all I have at present to say is, stop my papers *shall* go regularly to Mystic Bridge Post Office. If you should become convinced of what is your duty, you will at once settle with this office for them, and see that they are regularly circulated, whether you get pay or them or not. If there is a place on the face of the globe where democratic light is wanted, it is in Lower Mystic. But, if you think proper to send them back, or throw them under your desk, it will make no difference; they will continue to go; but rest assured of one thing, what I have made I can unmake."

Will it be believed, that after all this the obtuse and slow-witted Postmaster could not see how the land lay? He says, "I do not understand it." Not understand it? and he setting up to be a postmaster and professing to be a democrat? But at length the light begins to dawn upon him, and he has the effrontery to write thus to the Warwick postmasters:

"I never called upon you to assist me. I was called upon to take the office, for which I am ashamed to acknowledge I paid at Stonington Borough 25 dollars, which I was informed was paid to you for services. I do not feel under any obligation to you, as I think I have already paid pretty dear for the whistle, much more than ever I expected to be called upon to pay. The profits of the office are but trifling. I shall not receive your paper, and if you see fit to take the office from me, act your own pleasure, as you claim you have the power."

The correspondence is concluded by another letter from Mr. Faulkner, which shall conclude our article also. The tone of this is ironical and sarcastic; it carries its sharpest sting in the tail. The last hit must have been too much for the postmaster if he had any feelings; but possibly he had not any. We give this letter entire:

NORWICH NEWS OFFICE, January 29, 1845.

Sir: A letter signed by you, but written by another person, probably a "Whig," is at hand. I shall not condescend to reply at length to such offensive language as you have permitted to be addressed to me in return for *favors received*. If you can derive any *satisfaction* or *profit* from the manner in which you have thought proper to treat me, *make the most of it*. But remember one thing, that justice, although slow in her operation, is sure to triumph at last.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. FAULKNER.

To DAVID MALLORY, Esq., appointed postmaster at Mystic Bridge about the 1st of December, 1844, at the expense of and by the particular request of Wm. Faulker.

Curious Funeral Service.—The following curious funeral service was preached in Washington county, Md. It is said by the Hagerstown News to be no hoax:

"Friends and neighbors! You have congregated to see this lump of mortality put into a hole in the ground. You all knew the deceased—a worthless drunken, good for nothing vagabond. He lived in disgrace and infamy, and died in wretchedness. You all despised him—you all know his brother Joe, who lives on the hill. He's not a bit better, though he has scraped together a little property by cheating his neighbors. His end will be like that of this beast—some creature, whom you will please put into the hole as soon as possible. I wont ask you to drop a prayer, but brother Bobow will please raise a hymn while we fill up the grave."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1845.

THE FAIR.—The Fair held by the Ladies of this Town on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week, was altogether a very handsome affair, and was particularly pleasant on account of its uniting in one common object the entire community. There was no sect, nor sex, nor class, that did not feel anxious to promote so general and pious a purpose as the embellishment of the old Cross Creek Cemetery. To those Ladies, especially, who devoted so much of their time to the work, all praise is due.

We learn that a profit of about $400 was realized, which will be expended under the direction of the proper agents.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—We learn verbally, that at the District Convention held at Asheborough on Wednesday last, JONATHAN WORTH, Esq. was nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress. Mr Worth is well known, in the District and out of it, as a firm and unwavering Whig, a gentleman of unsullied character, of more than ordinary talents, and of great personal popularity. He has repeatedly served his native county, Randolph, in the Legislature.

P. S. We have received the official proceedings in the Greensborough Patriot, too late for this week's paper. Messrs. Worth, Mendenhall, Elliott and Dockery, were voted for. On the first vote, Mendenhall received, Guilford 3 votes, Davidson 2. For Worth, Montgomery 1, Anson 2. For Elliott, Randolph 2. For Dockery, Richmond 1. On the second vote, Mendenhall same as before. For Worth, Randolph 2, Anson 2, Montgomery 1. For Dockery, Richmond 1. The name of Gen. Dockery was then withdrawn, and Worth received Randolph 2, Anson 2, Montgomery 1, Richmond 1. Mendenhall, Guilford 3, Davidson 2. Worth having a majority, was then *unanimously* nominated. He soon after appeared and accepted the nomination.

Letters were received from Gov. Morehead and Mr Gorrell, declining to be candidates.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—The Hon. James Graham and Gen. Edney have both declined running for Congress in the Buncombe District; so that the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman will probably have no opposition—a circumstance auspicious to the harmony of the Whig party, and no more than just to a faithful public servant like Mr C., who has won an enviable reputation during his brief service in Congress.

VERY TRUE.—A writer in the Independent, urging the Whigs of Wake to meet and nominate a candidate for Congress in this District, presents the following encouraging views:—

"I entreat the Whigs to bear in mind the contest for Congress in 1843, and answer whether there be not as fair a prospect of victory now as there was then? Had the Whigs been true to themselves *then*, our candidate would have been elected. And pray, is Mr. Doubin to be compared with Gen. Saunders in point of experience as a politician and ability as a popular orator? Have Mr D's services in behalf of democracy been one hundredth part as valuable? If then we could run the "*champion*" almost to the wall, are we to be frightened from the field by a *private* who has hardly smelt gunpowder in the cause? If we were so near spiking the big gun, are we to be frightened from our duty by the crack of a pocket pistol? We fought against the power and influence of the Ex-Attorney General, ex-Judge, ex-member of the Legislature, ex-Congressman, ex-Candidate for the Senate, ex-Candidate for Governor, and we were near driving him from the field vanquished and overwhelmed, and yet are we content to ground our arms before one who has not even fleshed his sword in behalf of the dangerous doctrines of his party? Let the Whigs look at all this. Let them bear in mind the manner of the nomination. *Twenty ballotings!* And pray who were thrown overboard? Every man who had labored and sacrificed their ease and comfort, and money, and time for the cause of their party! The two-thirds rule and its operation produced results which will bite against Democracy in this District when the canvass begins. Mind what I say."

The premature and sudden death of WM. W. CHERRY, Esq. which was briefly stated in a part of our last week's issue, is a source of deep grief to many thousands of the people of North Carolina. He was one of our most rising men. Still quite young, he was about to enter upon a larger and more prominent field for the display of those talents which had already made him one of the most popular and influential men in the State. His success at the Bar had been great. His success as a politician still greater; and the post which his friends had marked out for him, after a few years of anticipated service in Congress, was that of Governor of the State. Alas that his country is so unexpectedly deprived of the services of a man so pure and so gifted.

He died at Northampton C. H., where he was attending Court, from the effects of exposure. We understand that he threw off his clothes, whilst heated, and laid down to sleep in a draft of air. He awoke laboring under a violent attack of Pneumonia, of which he expired in a day or two. He leaves a wife and many other relatives and friends.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution was opened at Raleigh on the 1st inst., under the resolution of the last Legislature.

VIRGINIA.—In Congress, 14 Locofocos to 1 Whig. In the Legislature, a Locofoco majority of 34 on joint ballot.

THE TARIFF.—The "Union," the Administration organ, is out against the Tariff. It goes for "a revenue standard," and says, "the present Tariff can scarcely stand as the permanent system of this great country." "The sooner it is reduced, the better for all." This may do for South Carolina, but how will it be relished by Pennsylvania, which was cheated into the support of Polk by the Kane letter, and by the assurances of the leaders there that Polk was a better friend to the present Tariff than Mr. Clay?

THE AMERICAN REVIEW.—This "Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art, and Science," is published in Monthly Nos. of 112 octavo pages each, at $5 per annum; and is well worthy of the patronage of politicians and literary gentlemen. One of the Editors, recently in this place, having requested the Editor of this paper to act as Agent for receiving Subscribers and remitting payments, gentlemen are informed that we will take great pleasure in complying with that request. Specimens of the work may be seen at the Book Store.

Morse's Telegraph is about to be extended from Philadelphia to New York, the stock for the purpose having been all taken. Arrangements are soon to be made also for establishing it between Philadelphia and Baltimore, when there will be an instantaneous line of communication from Washington to New York.

MEXICO.—The latest news, for which see another column, looks warlike.

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 6th, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult.

The Texas and Oregon questions continued to excite much attention, and some of the papers freely expressed the opinion that war would arise from the latter. But a pacific temper actuated the better part of the press and of the nation.

In commercial matters there was not much change. Trade was dull in the manufacturing districts, and raw cotton had felt the influence of the dulness.—The money market had been agitated by war rumors, and the position of the ministry, but had acquired more firmness at a later period. The rate of discount was still between two and three per cent.

Several regiments were about to be withdrawn from Ireland, and it was rumored that 8,000 troops were to be sent to Canada.

The whole country was agitated by a Ministerial proposition introduced by Sir Robert Peel, to grant an increased sum of money to an Irish Roman Catholic College. The great body of the Established Church and of the Dissenters, were uniting in strong remonstrances against it; an excited debate was going on in Parliament, and many members were changing sides. But there appeared to be no doubt that the Ministry would carry its point. It was intended as a concession to Ireland, to promote the pacification of that country. No measure since the Reform Bill is said to have produced so much excitement.

A fierce civil war was raging in Switzerland. A battle had been fought with the loss of 600 to 1200 dead on the field.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The week ending April 18. The market opened on Saturday with a good demand from the trade and speculators, and prices of common American advanced ⅛c per lb. Since that day, speculation has in a great measure ceased, and although there has been a fair inquiry for export, and the trade has bought regularly, the advance has not been maintained, and the quotations of last week are now hardly supported. In all other descriptions there is no change to notice. Speculators have taken 7300 American and 200 Pernambuco, and exporters 2170 American, 270 Pernambuco, and 60 Madras. The sales of the week amount to 41,910 bales.

LATER AND IMPORTANT!—The N. Y. Sun received by the Steamer a London paper of the 19th, which was sent by Express to Liverpool. It contains another War Speech by Sir Robert Peel, and an account of the passage of the Maynooth Grant Bill, by the large majority of 323 to 176. The speech was long and exciting. It appears that Ministers had doubts of the passage of the bill, "when the Premier, summoning all his energies, commenced a powerful appeal to the House in favor of the measure, in which he defended the policy of Ministers, showed the necessity of conciliating Ireland, and alluded to a probable war with the United States as one of the reasons why Great Britain should "concentrate all her energies to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the United Kingdom." If war should come, he desired that "Ireland should stand ranked with England, and the energies of a united people would insure a glorious triumph in a just cause."

On the horizon of the west (said Sir Robert Peel,) there is a cloud [hear, hear]—a cloud small, but threatening future darkness. [hear, hear.] While we were most anxious for an adjustment of the impending differences—while we would leave nothing undone to effect the amicable settlement [of the Oregon question]—yet I did feel it to be part of my duty—of the duty of the first minister of the crown—to state that, it our rights were invaded, we were determined and prepared to maintain them. [loud cheers.] I aver that when I was called upon to make that declaration, I did recollect with satisfaction and consolation, that the day before I had sent a message of peace to Ireland. [Loud cheers.] The Hon. gentleman, member from Canterbury, thought it not impossible that the time would come when this country would be compelled to summon all her energies for action. I heard that speech with great satisfaction. [Cheers.] * * Now may God avert so great an evil as war. [Loud cheers.] May God forbid that this time of general peace should be so awfully disturbed. [Hear, hear!] But if it is to be so, if war is to come, I doubt much, considering what is now before me, [alluding to the opposition to ministers on this question,] whether the vindication of our honor and our interests will not be confided to other hands. [Hear, hear.] But to whom-soever they may be committed, I shall take my place beside them, encouraging them by any support I can give an honorable cause. [Loud cheers.] And if that calamity should befall us, it is my earnest hope that when it shall occur, it shall find the people of this empire united in loyalty to the throne, and in determination to support the common interests [tremendous cheering] .... That Ireland shall stand ranked with us.... And the energies of an united people will ensure a glorious triumph in a just cause.

[The premier resumed his seat about three o'clock in the morning, amid thunders of applause which lasted several minutes.]

This speech is not regarded in New York as of much importance, being supposed to be intended merely to accomplish the passage of the bill, which it was feared might have been rejected but for an appeal to the national feeling.

OREGON.—Some of the Locofocos have suddenly discovered that they never meant to claim the *whole* territory of Oregon, but only a *part* of it, and that it was in allusion to that *part*, that the President said in his Inaugural address that our title was "clear and unquestionable." Let us see how a plain tale will throw light on this matter.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Locofoco National Convention, at Baltimore, twelve months ago, we find the following:—

Resolved, That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the reoccupation of Oregon and the reannexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the democracy of the Union.

Here it will be seen that our title to "*the whole* of the Territory of Oregon" is asserted to be "clear and unquestionable," and what is more, President Polk quoted these very words, "clear and unquestionable," from that very resolution, which resolution, never having been repudiated by any Locofoco in the land, so far as we have seen, might reasonably have been considered an assertion of Locofoco principle. But now, the face of affairs is changed, and every Locofoco is ready to swear that we are guilty of "misrepresentation" when we charge them with claiming the whole. Is it stupidity, or something worse, that moves them?

The Washington Union, (the organ of the President, in commenting upon an article which appeared in the National Intelligencer on the Oregon question, says:

"We certainly do not understand that the negotiation about Oregon is at an end; or that our administration is determined or willing to terminate it; or that there is no prospect of amicably adjusting the dispute; or that it must necessarily end in breaking up the peace of two great countries. We yet trust that "the case may go forward to its peaceful and reasonable decision;" and in spite, too, of all the unnecessary menaces of the British ministers, and all the blusterings of the London journals."

We infer from this (says the New York Tribune,) that Mr. Polk means, after all, to settle the difference amicably—that is, by compromise or arbitration. If he does not mean this, the talk about negotiation is at once empty and fraudulent. Negotiation, named in good faith, can mean nothing else. Several years ago each party offered to abate something of its extreme pretensions to settle the dispute peaceably. Our Government offered to run the line straight across the continent on the parallel of 49 deg. North, ceding all our rights or claims North of that line on condition that Great Britain should cede all hers to lands South of it. She declined this, but offered to divide by the Columbia River, giving us all South and taking all North of that River. We discouted and the negotiation failed. Now does not every man of sense perceive that any peaceful adjustment must be made *within* the limits here indicted? We, certainly, will never give Great Britain more than she then offered to be satisfied with; nor will she give us more than we proposed to be content with. One of the two bases of compromise then proposed, or something intermediate between them, must now be adopted, or nothing will be. To profess a willingness to negociate, an anxiety to settle the dispute peaceably, and yet insist on having the whole territory at all events, is palpable knavery and babbling folly. Men who cannot talk more sensibly should save their breath, even though their characters are beyond salvation.

The Union, the Government organ, positively contradicts the report that the Cabinet has been engaged in discussing the propriety of an extra Session of Congress.

METHODIST CONVENTION.—A Convention of Delegates from the Conferences in the Slaveholding States, is now in session at Louisville, Ken. Fourteen Conferences are represented, by 82 Ministers, of whom the Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce of Georgia, was, on motion of Dr. Capers, appointed Chairman, and Rev. Mr. Summers of Ala., and Rev. Mr. Ralston, Secretaries. Bishops Soule, Andrew, and Morris, were present, and, being requested, by resolution, to preside over the Convention, Bishop Soule, for himself and Bishop Andrew, accepted the invitation in an impressive and solemn address, in the course of which he said, that "however deeply he might regret the result, he was nevertheless fully confident, that a division of the Church in the U. States was inevitable." He urged moderation and forbearance, and a strict adherance to the "plan of separation" which had been adopted by the last General Conference. Bishop Morris, for reasons satisfactory to his colleagues, declined presiding.

The following Committee was appointed to prepare the plan of organization of the Southern Church:—

Kentucky Conference.—H. B. Bascom and Edward Stevenson.
Missouri do.—Wm. Patton and Andrew Monroe.
Holston do.—T. K. Catlett and T Stringfield.
Virginia do.—J. Early and W. A. Smith.
North Carolina do.—H. G. Leigh and P. Doub.
Memphis do.—G. W. D. Harris and M. Brock.
Tennessee do.—R. Paine and F. E. Pitts.
Mississippi do.—W. Winans and B. M. Drake.
Arkansas do.—John Harrel and J. F. Trusbow.
Indian Mission do.—E. T. Perry and D. Cummings.
South Carolina do.—W. Capers & W. M. Wightman.
Georgia do.—G. F. Pierce and A. B. Longstreet.
Flor da do.—T. C. Benning and P. P. Smith
Texas do.—Francis Wilson and L. Fowler.

There is also a Baptist Convention in session at Augusta, Geo., having the same object under consideration, viz: a division of that Church, in consequence of the Anti-Slavery dogmas of the Northern Baptists.

PROSCRIPTION.—Now that the Virginia election is over, the work of proscription goes on rapidly. The principal officers in New York and Philadelphia have all been turned adrift, and as they are Tyler men, for whose sake other persons had been removed, they receive but little sympathy, however much the proscriptive principle is deprecated.

One of the worst cases we have seen, is that of Jas. J. Randolph, a Clerk in the Land Office, at Washington, who has a family of 18 persons dependent on him, but who had to atone for the double crime of being a Whig and a nephew of Gen. Harrison. He was turned out. His case excited great feeling at Washington.

Ten Tylerites were removed from the Baltimore Custom House a few days ago, and ten Polkites put in their places. Another batch of the same sort are to go out and in in a few days.

The Collector of Providence has made a clean sweep of Deputies, Weighers, Measurers, Gangers, Inspectors, Boatmen, &c. Old sea Captains have been removed to make room for the treasonable followers of Tom Dorr. The Providence Journal says of the successors—"Some of them are now under indictment for treason, one has been indicted for highway robbery, and one got clear of a conviction for forgery only by a flaw in the indictment. Under such auspices comes the new administration into power."

Here we have a new picture of the beauties of Loco Focoism. Mr. Polk is determined not only to remove good men but to appoint bad ones to office.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—The public will learn with regret, that the Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, who has filled this important office with so much advantage to the country, has retired from it, and that his place is filled by Mr. Burke of New Hampshire, who, as a member of Congress, has earned for himself the reputation of being one of the most unscrupulous partizans. To describe him in one word, it is enough to state, that he is the author of a Report to the House justifying the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island. Of Mr. Ellsworth's Annual Reports from the Patent Office, probably 100,000 copies have been circulated each year. To him the country is indebted for the importance which that Office has assumed, owing as it is, to his industry in collecting and arranging useful information in the Arts, Agriculture, Statistics, &c.

AN INFIDEL CONVENTION.—It has long appeared to us, that there is nothing, either bad or absurd, within the compass of man's imagination, that will not find advocates in New York city. The imposture of Matthias,—the disgusting depravity of Fanny Wright's doctrines,—Robert Owen's vision of a Community,—Mormonism—Millerism—and every other *ism*,—is sure of its crowd of followers in that hot-bed of vice. The last and worst movement we have seen, is the actual meeting, on *Sunday* week, of an Infidel Convention! with delegates from ten States in the Union, numbering several hundred persons, and including even *females*, one of whom harangued the meeting! She was a Polish woman, a Mrs. Rose. Robert Owen, of Scotland, was the most prominent speaker. A Judge Herttell, of New York, was appointed President, with nine Vice Presidents and three Secretaries. It was a remarkable circumstance, that considerable opposition was made to publishing the names of the Delegates—an evidence, we think, that even the Delegates themselves were ashamed of their position, and perhaps that they do not really believe the doctrines they profess.

It is said that Blair & Rives have retired from the Globe with half a million of dollars of profits. Could all this have been honestly gained, in a few years, in a place and at a vocation in which others are always poor? They certainly have had *facilities* above all others.

The Charleston Courier says that Mr. Pickens has declined the Mission to England, offered him by the President.

The large amount of $38,900 have been collected in Philadelphia for the relief of the Pittsburg sufferers.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—This paper informs its readers, with quite a flourish of trumpets, that it has discontinued its exchange with the Observer, in consequence of the Standard's excessive regard for the "just courtesies and proprieties of life!" This is about the broadest joke we have seen lately. The Standard's *decency* is offended! It prates of *truth*, and *courtesy*, and *principle*, as if it knew the meaning of the terms! And in the same breath it violates them all.

Of course we have not the slightest desire to exchange with the Standard. The only possible use to which we could apply such a paper, is to enable us to correct some of its thousand falsehoods—and to avoid this is the real cause of the refusal to send the Standard to us any longer. When the present renegade took charge of that paper, we did not exchange with it, and only concluded to do so on his proposing it, by repeatedly sending the Standard to us. Almost the first thing this dear lover of truth, and courtesy, and principle, did, was to publish a *false* statement in regard to the private affairs of the Editor of the Observer, which we showed to be false, and respectfully appealed to him to correct,—but in vain. He repeated the falsehood, and he has since propagated many others respecting us, not one of which, with all his professed love of truth, could he ever be induced to correct. He has uniformly acted on the Locofoco principle, that "a lie well stuck to is as good as a truth." He sticks to them! We are glad to get rid of a paper which never scrupled to slander, and always refused to make reparation.

The alleged cause of his discontinuing the exchange is, an article which appeared in the Observer of the 23d ult., which paper he has the impudence to insinuate was withheld from him, though sent to others in Raleigh—a most ridiculous falsehood,—manufactured out of the whole cloth,—for the purpose, apparently, of showing his readers what a terrible character he is: the Observer was afraid to appear in his awful presence with an impeachment of his political honesty, lest he should hurl his thunderbolts at us!! A good story indeed! It is scarcely necessary that we should say, that the Observer was sent to him as to all others in Raleigh entitled to receive it.

But "there's method in his madness." See to what a *safe* conclusion he has come, notwithstanding his terrible wrath. He says,—

"Here the matter must rest. No notice can be taken of Mr. Hale, *according to the usages of gentlemen*, for he has long since proclaimed himself by his own pen, as well as by his own deeds, *without the pale of honor*."

Here's a pretty kettle of fish, indeed! The Jerry Sneak of the Standard, who can't, for the soul of him, look a gentleman in the face, and dodges into byeplaces to avoid meeting one, actually fancies, or *pretends* to fancy, that he would like to fight a duel, if he could only find somebody who would do him the honor to shoot at him! What a misfortune it is that we are opposed to duelling, and can't accomodate him! And what a singular circumstance, entirely accidental of course, that so brave a man never thought of fighting any of those who have spoken more harshly of him than we, and who had no scruples against indulging in "*the usages of gentlemen*"!! It has never occurred to him, of course, that to propose the *duello* to a man, who, he knows, repudiates murder in that form not less than in others, is not a likely mode of acquiring a character for courage, or of getting the much-coveted fight on his hands. It is precisely that kind of desperate courage which a big-fisted fellow manifests in proposing a fist-fight to a man without an arm! Such a fellow couldn't be kicked into a fight.

But it happens, singularly enough, that the article which the Standard has taken in such dudgeon, was not written by the Editor of this paper, nor ever seen by him until he saw it in print. The thing happened in this wise. We had occasion, two or three times this Spring, to leave town for a week or two at a time, on which occasions a friend of ours was kind enough to contribute several excellent articles to our Editorial columns. One of these, on the subject of Texas and Mexico, attracted the notice of the Standard, and in the profundity of its legal knowledge, that paper pronounced the article to contain rank "treason." Our friend, who never drew a breath out this good old State, (and no taint of treason, as we all know, is inhaled with her pure air,) took it into his head that if there was "treason," it was the treason of the aforesaid Editor of the Standard, who, from the *eulogist*, suddenly became the *reviler*, of Henry Clay. This idea he expressed in pretty strong language, though not too strong for the occasion. All this was in our absence.

We merely mention these matters out of kindness to the Editor of the Standard, who is so desperately in want of a fight, "*according to the usages of gentlemen*," that we are afraid harm will come to him unless he can get on the track of one. He is in the condition of that other angry and courageous fellow who cried out, "Hold me! hold me! don't let me get at him!"

We would whisper a word to those bellicose Editors who are eternally prating about "the laws of honor" and "the usages of gentlemen," that the thing may not be so safe as they suppose. It is not an altogether unsupposable case, that a man might be found as low as their own level in all that constitutes a gentleman, (and here we are far, *very far* from alluding to our friend who wrote the paragraphs in question,) who might be as little restrained by human or divine laws as they. In such a case they might have reason to blush (if that be possible,) for their blustering and bullying.

One other remark and we will dismiss the Standard. The Loloco papers are in the habit of charging upon the Editor of this paper "malignity," "discourtesy," &c. &c. But here is an evidence that nothing that we ever said of the Standard was so offensive to it as the castigation of a gentleman totally unconnected with the press, and who never had any thing to do with the Standard. We need not pursue the reflections which this gives rise to.

The Standard lately appealed to the Independent to disprove what the Observer had said respecting Gen. Dockery. Let Mr. Loring speak, said that paper, he will tell the truth. And he has told the truth, unpalatable as it may be to the Standard. Here is what the Independent says:—

"*Gen. Dockery—the Standard.*—The last Standard contains an editorial on the subject of the accusation against Gen. Dockery, of having puffed himself in the Independent. The Standard article may safely be submitted to all candid men, as a defence and acquittance of Gen. Dockery. It is not on account of its accusatory importance that we notice it, but that we may let the Editor know that we appreciate and understand the mean and ungentlemanly manner in which he treats our clear, candid and honest statement of the case. It shows us that to attempt any thing like a courteous and complaisant investigation of subjects with him, is like "casting pearls before swine." The more he diverges from conventional propriety, the happier he is in his editorial efforts, and the greater his mental enjoyment; like the animal above named, he prefers wallowing in filth, because he has no taste for other attitudes, and esteems no other position a luxury."

Mr. Hendrick B. Wright, who was President of the last Locofoco National Convention, has been appointed Treasurer of the United States Philadelphia Mint, in place of Major Roach, removed.

Iron Trade of Pennsylvania.—The quantity of Iron of every description shipped on the Public Works in 1843, was 85,170,119 pounds—in 1844, it was 157,958,580 pounds, being an increase of nearly ninety per cent in one year.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. ROBERT COWAN, Jr. to Miss ELIZA DICKINSON, daughter of P. K. Dickinson, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 1st instant, by Bishop McDaniel, Mr. DAVID KING, of Bladen county, to Miss ANN A. BRYAN, of Wilmington.

In Richmond county, by the Rev. William N. Peacock, Mr. PHILIP McRAE, of Robeson county, to Miss ANN MARTIN, daughter of the late Alex'r Martin, of Richmond county.

In Anson county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Dr. C. C. McCASKILL to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of James C. Bennett, Esq. Also, on Tuesday, 22d ult., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. JOHN EDWARDS to Miss ELIZA, daughter of the late Benjamin Kirby, Esq.

DIED,

In Warrenton, of the prevailing disease, SARAH P., daughter of Rev. C. F. and J. T. McRae, of that place, aged three years.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst, WILLIAM A., infant son of Wm. Augustus and Eliza A. Wright, aged 2 years and 7 months.

In Warren county, on the 6th inst., of Pneumonia, THOMAS H. SPRUILL, Esq. Attorney at Law, in the 25th year of his age. (His father and sister died a few days before, as heretofore announced.) Mr. Spruill was graduated at the N. C. University in 1840, with the highest honors, and gave every promise of the greatest distinction in life.

In Newbern, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. ISAAC GUION, in the 27th year of his age.

In Warren county, at the residence of her husband, Dr. Solomon G. Ward, Mrs. MARY CLARK WARD, in the 26th year of her age, of bilious pleurisy.

In Oktibbeha county, Miss., Mr. HENRY BRAY, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, formerly of Chatham county, N. C.

In Robeson county, on the 26th of April, WILLIE M COBB, in the 42nd year of his age.

In Cheraw, S. C. on the 29th of April, WILLIAM McIVER FURMAN, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Furman of Cheraw—aged two years, three months, and thirteen days.

In Union county, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. ROBERT HOWIE, aged about 47 years.

In Rowan county, on the 20th April, SARAH ANN, daughter of Matthew L. Steel, aged 12 years. Also, on the 29th, Mrs. FANNY STEEL, wife of Matthew L. Steel, aged 39 years. Also of Pneumonia, on the 25th, at the residence of his mother, MOSES D. K. GRAHAM, aged about 26 years. Also on the 6th instant, EMILY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jesse and Mary Thomason, aged about one year and 10 months.

In Guilford county, on the 4th April, of erysipelas, ANNA DONNELL. Also, on the 17th, SAMUEL DONNELL, of the same disease. This couple had lived long together, and both died in the 62nd year of their age, both worthy members of the Presbyterian church. Also on the 24th ult., Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, in the 75th year of her age.

In Salem, Mass., Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, late member of Congress, aged 64.

In Tennessee, Hon. W. C. DICKINSON, Member of the last Congress.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 10, (on 12 inches water,) O'Hanlon's boats Odd Fellow and Ready Money, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, Gardner & McKethan, Henry Lilly, Jno. D. Starr, George McNeill, Henry L. Myrover & Co., B. Rose & Son, Cook & Troy, G. & H. McMillan, Jones & Dunn, C. T. Haigh & Son, E. J. Lilly, Jno. D. Williams, J. Waddill, Jr., P. P. Johnson, J. M. Rose, T. S. Lutterloh, Jno. McRae, S T Hawley, P Taylor, and Hon. R. Strange, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, J. Murphy & Co., M. Boger, Brown & Maxwell, Michael Brown, Geo. W. Brown, W. F. Watts, McRorie & Bailey, Elliott, Marsh & Co., Geo Berrien & Co, W Peck, D & Coofman, J Dorsett, Jenkins & Biles, J J & A C Blum, G B Wheeler, Salisbury Co, and Sandford and Taylor, of the interior.

Also, May 13, Henrietta Co's Lighters Diligence and Henry, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, H. Lilly, E. J. Lilly, B. Rose & Son, J. Huske & Son, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, D. A. Ray & Co., Jones & Dunn, Cook & Hodges, W. McGary, T. S. Lutterloh, J. W. Wooten, C. T. Haigh & Son, H. L. Myrover & Co., H. Leete, John Waddill, Jr., R. M. Orrell, S. T. Hawley, H. Branson, J. H. & J. Martine, E. W. Willkings, and D. Gee, of this place; and for Jenkins & Biles, L. M. Webb, W. S. Horn, Richmond Man. Co., J. L. Patterson, R. W. Garrott, R. C. Poe, W. F. Watts, J. R. Winecoff & Co., W. R. Bitting, J. A. Bitting, W. L. Gill & Co., Craven & McCain, Rankin & McLean, J. Sanders, Miller & Benton, T. C. Phiol, Holt & Carrigan, Elliott, Marsh & Co., T. & A. Young, Leaman & Butner, M. Brown, and A. Henderson, of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 12, boat Ready Money.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 14.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, bf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	7 a 7½	No. 1,	
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	33 a 40
Butter,	12 a 15	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	6 a 9	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	5 a 5¾	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Flour,	$3½ a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Sack,	$2
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, ½ x,	$12½
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Lime,	$2¼ a $2½	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6¾ cts. pr. yd.
30 inch, do. do. 6¼ do.
3-4 do. do. do. 5¾ do.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 15 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—No Cotton coming to market.—Corn scarce, sells at 50 a 55. Bacon 7 a 7½. Flour 3¾ a 4¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 7.

Virgin dip turpentine, of the very primest kind, sold at four dollars yesterday, for distillers use. Old No. 1 sold at same time at 2 75, and hard at 1 50.

The distillers hold spirits turpentine at 39 and 40 cents; no late sales to report.

Tar has advanced to 1 47; at that mark sales this week.

Timber remains as for some weeks; a superior article of mill quality might bring 7 dls. or more.

No late sales of quarter flooring, wide boards, or scantling heard of; there are scarcely any flooring at market; fair stocks of wide boards and scantling.

Nothing doing in staves that we hear of, nor in shingles.

Bacon, hog round, is worth about 7½ cents, as it comes in. A lot of Western, from N. O., sides and shoulders, is held between 6 and 7 cts.—*Chronicle.*

At Cheraw, Cotton without change. Flour 4 25. At Columbia, Cotton 4½ to 6. At Columbus, 3½ to 5¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 7. Corn 48 to 50. Flour 5¼.

At New York, Cotton 4¾ to 7, a decline in some instances of ⅛ to ¼. Flour 4 81 to 4 87. Corn 45 to 46.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,225,762 bales, against 1,832,617 last year.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

The Revenue.—There is beginning to be serious apprehension of a great reduction in the revenue from customs. In the last month (April) there was a falling off from the corresponding month of last year, in New York, of $355,741 10. Last week the falling off was 152 075, or nearly one half—and from the 1st of January last up to May 3, compared with last year, the decrease in receipts has been $1,739,170.—*Balt. Pat.*

The appointment of Mr. Morris, as Postmaster of New York, was announced in that city on Monday about one o'clock p. m. It is said that from that hour till night fall he had four thousand applicants for office!

Florida.—Ex-Gov. Richard K. Call is the Whig Candidate for Governor of Florida.—William D. Moseley, (formerly Speaker of the N. C. Senate) is the Locofoco candidate.

Another Leg-Treasurer.—The Milan (Ohio) Tribune says that John Strohl, the Loco-Foco Sheriff of Sandusky County, has taken his flight Texas-ward with some thousands of dollars of the people's money in his pockets.

Among the many anniversary meetings of societies in New York last week, the "Anti-Slavery Society" had its turn. In this it was openly avowed, by Garrison, Phillips, and others, as the first object, to produce a dissolution of the Union! A Miss Hitchcock also made a speech, in which she denounced the framers of the Federal Constitution as the worst of tyrants, and declared that Satan himself aided them to found that instrument!

Such sentiments as these, openly avowed, will do more, it is believed, to put down Abolitionism than any thing else. We are glad to see the fanatics show their hand.

SALT AS MANURE FOR POTATOES.—A writer in the Albany Cultivator says that he sowed at the rate of a barrel of salt to the acre in his Irish potatoe field, and found the increase of the crop more than 25 per cent.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 30.—Schr. Lodenia & Eliza from N. York. May 2.—Brig Alvano from Boston; Schr. Norway from Jamaica. 3.—Brig David Duffie from New York; Schr. Ticonic from New Orleans. 5.—Brig Leonora from New York. 6.—Schr. Regulus from New York. 7.—Brig Belle from New York.

ICE will be furnished to regular enstomers every morning, (except Sundays,) from 7 to 8 o'clock, at the Market House.

May 14. 58-3wi

FOR SALE.

The Cotton Plant Line of Steam Boats and her Pole Boats.

THE Proprietor, finding his health not adequate to the task of keeping up the Line, is determined to sell.

The Line consists of the TWO STEAM BOATS, the Cotton Plant and the Wm. B. Meares. The latter is a New Boat, of 200 tons, built of the best materials, draws when light 28 inches, and 3½ feet when loaded. The character of these Boats is so well established, that further description is unnecessary. In addition there are FOUR POLE BOATS, two of them new and two second hand. These are quite sufficient to serve as Lighters, and make the Line complete, and fully adequate to the wants of the River, either in high or low Water. If not disposed of by the first day of June, they will be offered for Sale at Public Auction on that day, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on liberal terms, to be made known at the sale. The Books and accounts of the Line are at Mr. John Waddill's Store, and may be inspected by persons wishing to purchase, and will show the value and profit of the Business. Applications can be made to the Subscriber at his residence, or to the Auctioneer.

DOYLE O'HANLON, *Proprietor.*
E. W. WILLKINGS, *Auctioneer.*

May 14, 1845. 58-4s

Forwarding Business,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, from the solicitation of some of his old customers, has resumed the Forwarding Business, and will now be pleased to serve all that may send their Goods to his care, at the low rate of 10 per cent. Commissions. His Warehouses are large, and the Wagons loaded under his immediate inspection.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Refer to J. & W. Murphy, Salisbury.
" Michael Brown, "
" McRorie & Bailey, Mocksville.
" T. & A. Young, Lexington.
" J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
" White & Orr, Concord.
" Wm. A. Lucas, Esq., Charlotte.

May 12, 1845. 58-3w

DENTISTRY.

DR. GILCHRIST is now at the Lafayette Hotel where he will remain some 10 or 12 days. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon, as his stay is short.

May 12. 1w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 30th May, 1845, in the Town of Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 10, 1845. 58tin

☞ The Raleigh Register will copy.

University of North Carolina.

THE REV. ADAM GILCHRIST will deliver a Valedictory Sermon before the Graduating Class of the University of N. C., at Chapel Hill, on Monday night the 2d of June.

The Committee of Correspondence with Mr. Gilchrist, in consideration of his ability and goodness, may safely presume that the pleasure and profit of the Commencement Exercises will be greatly enhanced by his Sermon.

VIRGINIUS H. IVY,
P. GARLAND BURTON,
EUGENE J. HINTON, } *Committee.*

Chapel Hill, April 19.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Wandering Jew, 10 Nos., 62½ cents; Agincourt, James's last Novel, 25; Look to the End, by Mrs Ellis, 12½; Keeping House and House Keeping, by Mrs Hale, 50; I'll be a Lady, a book for girls, 50; Thiers' History of the French Revolution, complete for 1 37; Harper's Pictorial Bible, to No. 22; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 6 cts each; a fresh supply of Bishop Onderdonk's Trial, 50; Major Jones's Courtship; Young Lady's Friend; Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Combe's Phrenology.

Also,—Arabian Nights; Letter Writers; Ready Reckoner; Chesterfield's Letters; Stewart's Murrell; Pilgrim's Progress; Do

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,

HAY STREET, nearly opposite their Old Stand,

HAVE now on hand, received by Steamers Henrietta, Cotton Plant and Wm. B. Meares, and will receive by arrivals daily expected, their usual Large and General Assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, on such terms as will present to purchasers great inducements. Their Stock having been laid in by one of the firm residing at the North, their regular customers and strangers are respectfully invited to give their extensive and well selected assortment an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they intend not to be undersold in this market, and feel assured that they can sell upon terms that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Their Stock consists in part as follows:—Pen and Pocket Knives; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Shoe and Butcher Knives; Spring, Cast and German Steel; Panel, Hand and Ripping Saws; Brass and Iron-back Saws; Compass Saws; Billet, Frame, Cross-cut and Mill Saws; Sheffield Braces and Bitts; Scotch Braces; Patent Saw Sets; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Flat, Round, Square, Half-round and Three-square, Rough, Bastard, Second-Cut and Smooth Files, assorted sizes, 3 to 15 inches; Wood and Horse Rasps; Cast and German Steel Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges; Turning Chisels and Gouges; Hollow Augers and Bitts for Spokes and Fellows, ⅝ to 1 inch; Patent, Concave common and Single Twist Patent Screw Augers, ½ inch to 2½ inches; Cast Steel Plain and Lip Auger Bitts, assorted, ⅝ to ⅞; Centre and Pod Bitts; Cast Steel single and double Plane Irons, warranted quality; Drawing Knives and Spoke Shaves; Cast and German Steel Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Trace, Fifth, Log, Halter and Stage Trace Chains; Cast Steel and Japanned Hoes, No. 000 to 4; German, English and American Scythes; Stanley's American Knob Locks; Mortice Locks; Carpenters' and Scotch Spring Rim Knob Locks; Norfolk Plain, Bolted and Flush Latches and Door Handles; Stanley's Young's Patent Amity Fine and Fancy Plate Stock Locks; Pad, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet, Drawer, Desk and Trunk Locks; Horse Locks and Police Handcuffs; James's and American Wood Screws, assorted, ½ to 3 inches; Beach and Bed Screws; Bed Keys; Curry Combs; Long and Short Handle Frying Pans; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Iron Mortars and Pestles; Tinned Iron Tea, Table and Basting Spoons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges, Raising and Parliament Hinges; Chest, Table, H. L. and Wrought Hooks and Hinges; Hooks and Staples; Hasps and Staples; Common and Patent Spiral Window Springs; Patent Blind and Shutter Fastenings; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Brass and Iron-head Shovels and Tongs; Saddlers' Sewing and Pegging Awls and Hafts; Wrought and Horse-shoe Nails; Cut Nails; Brads and Spikes, 4 to 6 inches; Steel-faced Mouse-hole Anvils, Sledges and Hammers; Common Spring and Cotter Key'd Vises; Smith's Bellows, 24 to 48 inches; Bellows Nails and Pipers; Sheep Shears, Reap Hooks and Cutting Knives; Flint and Percussion Gun Locks; Split and Rib'd Percussion Caps; Gun and Blacksmiths' Screw Plates; Scale Beams and Patent Balances; Rogers' Steelyards and Salter's Spring Balances; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights.

Their Stock of English Goods being as extensive as any previous Season, they are enabled to offer to their customers an unusual variety. They are also receiving from the Manufacturers a full assortment of AMERICAN HARDWARE, such as Tacks, Sprigs and Sparables; Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills; Brass, Iron and Hair Seives; Wire Cloth for Mill Screens, all sizes; Ground, Cart and Wagon Boxes; Tailors' Geese and Flat Irons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Broad and Hand Axes; Bench, Shingling, Lathing and Claw Hatchets. With a full assortment of Carpenters' Tools; Moulding and Bench Planes; Trying and Steel Squares; Dickinson's and Russell's Cast Steel Mortising Chisels; with a full assortment of Builders' Materials. Also, Painters' Materials,—White, Red and Black Lead, dry and in Oil, (all qualities;) Litharge, Umber, Ochre, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown; Extra Coach-body, Copal, Japan, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Graniers and Dusters; with every article required by the Trade. Also, Saddlery, Hardware and Coach Makers' Materials, consisting in part of Bridle Bits; Stirrups; Buckles; Plush, Hog, Lining and Pad Skins; Skirting, Bridle, Harness and Patent Leather; Common, English, Columbian, Spanish, Side and Gig Saddle Trees; Elliptic Springs and Axles; Folding and Sliding Steps; Lamps and Dash Irons; Dash Leather and India Rubber Cloth; Brass and Plated Knobs and Hub Bands; Seaming, Pasting and Broad Laces and Tufts; &c. &c.

With a very general assortment of GROCERIES, which have been purchased on as good terms as can be effected. They are therefore prepared and determined to sell LOW. Their customers and Merchants generally are respectfully solicited to examine their Stock and Prices, as no pains shall be spared to render every satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1845. 51tf

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Coor, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 3, 1844. 36-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

CLIFTON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,	ABR'M T. BOSKERCK,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT,	FRANCIS STEINHEIL,
FREDERICK W. FAVRE,	SAM'L H. CLAPP,
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,	JOHN LEGGETT,
JOHN SKILLMAN,	CHAS. O. HANDY,
SAM'L WILLETS,	LEMUEL RICHARDSON.
NICHOLAS WYCKOFF,	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against FIRE in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Sheeting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

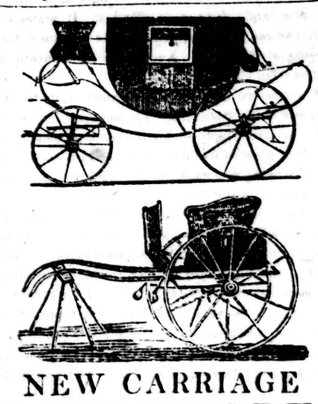
October 1, 1843. 42tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.

Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 24, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Tanber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

Tri-weekly Stage Line

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2100** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.

Morven, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*☜

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims, will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 30tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.,

No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES,* a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON for MACHINERY; BEST JUNIATA IRON,* assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES,* and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON,* all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

Jan'y 28, 1843. 39-1Y

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.	

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

Insurance against Fire.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the *NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY,* in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

April 29, 1845. 56-Y

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville ,N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 52-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.

Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore, for sale at a reduced price.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mills—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do do do
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15. Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN.

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County;—to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well a back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON,
ARCH'D McLERAN,
ANGUS CAMERON,
(Millwright)
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
(Richmond County)
THOMAS C. SMITH,
(Bladen County)
DANIEL McDIARMID,
ARCH'D McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of m